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* .* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of si perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphaps of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Cospel.

From the Pastor's Journal.

THE END OF A TRANSCRESSOR.

In a congregation where I statedly laboured in the ministry several years, Mr. R. was a constant attendant on my ministrations. His parents were pious, and had early instructed him in the docresolved on future repentance. He always conto comply with it, but never evinced a readiness sed, he was attacked with a disease that baffled all medical skill, and after about three months from its commencement, prostrated him in the ters :--

During his illness, I frequently visited and conobey the gospel constantly prevailed. He did not ingly to little purpose, he came to a resolution to think his sickness dangerous; he should soon be preach no more. Happening to be much straitwell again. "He intended to attend religious ened in his sermon, on a Lord's day afternoon, meetings; he knew religion was needful, and and drinking tea afterwards with some christian hoped he should before long obtain it," was his friends, he hinted his intention to them, and deuniform language. His disease daily became clared that he could not preach even that same more alarming, but his carelessness continued.-About ten days before he died, when I entered it must be to a large congregation, who were as the room where he was confined, I found him ap- sembling together, as no other minister could soul. All was fear within, and horror, past ima- being admitted, it proved to be a good old expe gination, was visible in his countenance. His rienced Christian, who lived at a considerable room was truly a scene of horror. "Oh!" he distance, and she said she came on purpose to exclaimed, "once I might have been saved, but desire Mr, now it is too late. God says to me, because I have called, and you have refused, therefore I not account for it, but she could not be happy a which wind, you shall call and I will not answer; the text was, she said she could not tell where it you shall seek me early, but you shall not find was, but the words are these, "Then I said, I recognise each other as Wapanachki, which ny poor soul will be in hell, ere long. I mountains of gold, I would give them freely for with forbcaring, and I could not stay." This cx. these people, is unknown in their language, and mouth of the mount of the m encourage him by all the promises of the gospel continued ever since, with wonderful success and the name of a great white chief, Lord de la War, to repenting sinners. "They are not for me," comfort. was his only reply.

Early the next morning, I hastened to see him, if living. I found him alive, and in a very com- tention, or the debate about his preaching. fortable state. I said to him, "God hath heard prayer, and prolonged your life. You have yet little before his death, was complaining to some a little space for repentance, and be entreated to of his people, that he had not been made the inimprove it, for you cannot recover." "O," he strument of calling one soul to the knowledge of replied, "I shall now get well." "Be not de- truth, for the last eight years of his ministry. He which is nearest to their real name Mahicanni, ceived," was my reply; "suffer me to be faithful to you—you cannot live long," He replied, Lord called him to himself, and soon after his "If you talk after this manner, I will not hear death, between twenty and thirty persons proposyou preach any more." I tried, but in vain, to ed themselves as church members, who had been fix his mind on the necessity of preparation for called under Mr. W,'s last sermons. Let not mideath. He would not regard it. He changed nisters think their work is done, while they can I allude here to those people we call Canais, Co. the subject, and went on for some minutes to re- preach another sermon, or speak another word.late the circumstances preceding, attending, and following the victory gained by Gen. Jackson, during the last war, at New-Orleans. I remarked AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS, that this topic was not interesting to me at that time, but he disregarded all I said to him; he did not even invite me to pray with him, as he always I lad done before. I spent an hour with him, but through you to the notice of your numerous Readers, he evinced no disposition to hear prayer. I withdrew, and called again in an hour afterwards, but he evinced a resolution not to hear me pray for him. I then left him. A day or two afterwards, his senses failed him; reason was dethroned, and a'l means were uscless to lead him to repentance. He languished seven or eight days, until, in his last struggle, reason evidently began to resume its empire; he started from his pillow in great terror, uttered a few dreadful grouns, and expir-

From the Christian Index. SEED LONG BURIED.

Mr. Flavel, on one occasion, preached from this passage:-"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha. The discourse was unusually solemn, particularly the explanation of the words "anothema mara- cal Committee of our Society, an Account of those natha;" "cursed with a curse, cursed of God with Indian Nations and Tribes which once inhabited a grievous and bitter curse." At the conclusion Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, including of the service, when Mr. Flavel arose to pro- those who are known by the name of the "Six nounce the benediction, he paused and said,-"How shall I bless this whole assembly, when power, complied with your wishes, or at least I every person in it who leveth not the Lord Jesus have endeavoured so to do." Christ, is anothema maranatha?" The solemni- "The sure way to obtain correct ideas, and a ty of this address affected the audience, and one true knowledge of the characters, customs, man-In the congregation was a lad named Luke Short, having acquired their language, the information River Indians.

strength to work on his farm, and his mental faculties were very little impaired. Hitherto he had lived in carelessness and sin; he was now "a sinner a hundred years old," and apparently ready to "die accursed." But one day as he sat in the field, he busied himself in reflecting on his past life. Recurring to the events of his youth, is memory fixed upon Mr. Flavel's discourse above alluded to, a considerable part of which he was able to recollect. The affectionate earnestness of the preachers manner, the important truths ne delivered, and the effects produced on the conregation, were brought fresh to his mind. The olessing of God accompanied his meditation; he felt that he had not "loved the Lord Jesus Christ;" de feared the dreadful "anathema; conviction was followed by repentance; and at ength this aged sinner obtained peace through the blood of atonement, and was "found in the way of righteousness." He joined the congregational church at Middleborough, and to the day however, to be a duty incumbent upon me to of his death, which took place in his one hundred make the attempt, and I liave done it in the foland sixteenth year, gave pleasing evidences of lowing pages, with a rude but faithful pencil. I

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PREACHERS.

He who is desirous of doing good, and for that end, preaches, explains, and enforces the troth, owe them a debt of gratitude, which I cannot acwill feel no small degree of aneasiness if he does quit better than by presenting to the world this trines and duties of the christian religion. He not find his labours attended with some degree of plain unadorned picture, which I have drawn in evidently, at times, had a conviction of his sinful. success. It is not sufficient that he prays, studies, the spirit of candour and truth. Alas! in a few ness, and need of forgiveness, and like others, and labours, but his benevolent mind will be anx. years, perhaps, they will have entirely disappearious to hear of some good effect. Let none, how, ed from the face of the carth, and all that will be upon this river somewhat higher up. Their object returned to their nation and reported the discoverfessed that he knew his duty, and hoped some day ever, engaged in this sacred work, despair. Who remembered of them will be that they existed and can tell what the net contains while it is under wa. were numbered among the barbarous tribes that to submit to God. But ere many years had elap- ter? Who can know the extent of his usefulness once inhabited this vast Continent. At least, let while in the present state? The two following it not be said, that among the whole race of white anecdotes may afford encouragement for minis-

A minister of the gospel was about thirty years ago called to the important work of preaching to ed the original inhabitants of this land, would unversed with hun, always urging him to comply his fellow sinners the unsearchable siches of dertake the task of doing justice to their many with the requirements of the gospel, and to repent | Christ; but being extremely diffident of his abili- excellent qualities, and raise a small frail monuand believe in Christ; but the same reluctance to ties, and having preached for several years seem | ment to their memory. evening. They represented the disappointment parently in the agony of death. Conscience had then be obtained to supply his place, and therenow commenced her fearful office, and terrors, fore, they begged he would try once more. Just "as in an awful day," had taken possession of his at that instant a person knocked at the door, and, to preach that evening from a particular passage of scripture; she said she could will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your without coming from home to desire it might be fear cometh. When your destruction cometh as preached from that evening. Being asked what whom we call nations, as being their grandfathers. me.' He will not answer me; I am dying, and will speak no more in his name; but his word was among them is a generic name. Oh, had as a fire shut up in my bones, and I was weary am lost, lost for ever." Prayers were offered up that he submitted to preach from these words that whites had given it to them in decision; but they for him, but no relief did he obtain, nor could I evening; he experienced much liberty, and has were reconciled to it, on being told that it was

> N. B. The good woman has often protested since, that she knew nothing of the minister's in-

The late Rev. Mr. Warrow, of Manchester,

AND CUSTOMS, OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

Mr. EDITOR :-- Permit me to introduce to you, and extracts from an interesting work, on the Character, Manners, language ofc. of the American Indians .-Coming as they do from under the inspection of the learned Peter S. Duponceau, Esq. Secretary to a Committee of the "American Philosophical Society," and forming part of a Report of that Committee, they will be read with much confidence of their correctness, and I have no doubt the reader will derive much pleasure and profit from a perusal of them.

Respectfully yours $\mathbf{W}_{t} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{t}$

York, Sept. 1832. Mr. Keckewelder's work is Dedicated to CASPAR WISTAR, D. M. PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c. &c.

(Extracts from the Dedication and Introduction.)

"Having, at your particular request, under taken the arduous task, of giving to the Histori-Nations; I have now, as far as has been in my

"The sure way to obtain correct ideas, and a gentleman, a person of rank, was so overcome ners, &c. of the Indians, and to learn their hisby his feelings, that he fell senseless to the floor. tory, is to dwell among them for some time, and

open with you."

"If we ought, or wish to know the history of into our hands, and what has become of its original inhabitants. To meet this object, I have the French Authors. given their traditions respecting their first comng into our country, and their own history of the causes of their emigrating from it."

timately acquainted with the manners, customs, character and disposition of those men of nature, when uncorrupted by European vices. Of these, I think I could draw a highly interesting picture,

if I possessed adequate powers of description: but the talent of writing is not to be acquired in the wilderness, among savages. I have felt it, have spent a great part of my life among those people, and have been treated by them with uniform kindness and hospitality. I have witnessed their virtues and experienced their goodness. I Christian men, not one single individual could be found, who, rising above the cloud of prejudice with which the pride of civilization has surround-

"Lenni Lenape being the national and proper name of the people we call "Delawares," I have dians, and speaks several of their languages, is we call Delaware, Hudson, Susquehannah, and them simply Lenape, as they do themselves in most instances. Their name signifies "original people," a race of human beings who are the same that they were in the beginning, unchanged and unmixed.

"These people (the Lenni Lenape,) are khown and called by all the western, northern, and some of the southern nations, by the name of Wapanachki, which the Europeans have corrupted into these names, however differently written, and improperly understood by authors, point to one and the same people, the Lenape, who are by this compound word, called, "people of the rising of the Sun," or, as we would say, Eastlanders; and are acknowledged by near forty Indian tribes,

The name " Delawares," which we give to which had been given to them and their river. As they are fond of being named after distinguished other works, properly entrenchments, being walls and the high mountains. As they multiplied, men, they were rather pleased, considering it as a compliment.

"The Mahicanni have been called by so many different names,* that I was at a loss which to adopt, so that the reader might know what peoele were meant. Loskiel call them " Mobicans, which, of course, I have adopted.

"The name "Nanticokes" I have left as gene rally used, though properly it should be Nentico

or after the English pronunciation Nantico.
"The "Cannai," I call by their proper name.

nois, Coneys, Canaways, Kanhawas, Canawese. "With regard to the Five, or Six Nations, I have called them by different names, such as are most common, and well understood. The Lenape (Delawares) are never heard to say " Six, Nations," and it is a rare thing to hear these people named by them otherwise than Mengue; the Mahicanni call them Maqua, and even most white people call them Mingocs. When I therefore have said the Five or Six Nations, I have only used our the Alligewi seeing that their numbers were so veown mode of speaking, not that of the Indians, who never look upon them as having been so many nations; but divisions and tribes, who as united, (Delawares) happen to name them as one bo. of the river. Fired at the treachery of these peoly, the word they make use of implies "the

"The Wyandots or Wyondots are the same whom the Erench call Hurons and sometimes Guyondols. Father Sagard, a French Missiona. ry who lived among them in the 17th century, and has written an account of his mission, and a them. The Mengwe, who had hitherto been saproper name is Ahounadate, from whence it is evi. been derived.

"There being so many words in the language of the Lenape and their kindred tribes, the sound cannot well be represented according to the English pronounciation, I have in general adopted

* The Dutch called them Mahikauders; the French Mourigans, and Mahingans; the English, Mohiccons, Mohuccans, Mohegans, Muhheekanew, Schatikooks,

then fifteen years old, and a native of Dartmouth. wished for will be obtained in the common way; particularly before a consonant, is a strong guttu- large towns and erected fortifications, especially Soon after, he went to America, where he passed that is, by paying attention to their discourses rul, and unless an Englishman has the use of the on large rivers, and near lakes, where they were the rest of his life, first at Marblehead, and after- with each other on different subjects, and occa- Greek x, he will not be able to pronounce it, as wards at Middleborough, Mass. Mr. Short's life sionally asking them questions; always watching in the words Chasquem (Indian corn.) Chettol, was lengthened much beyond the usual time. - for the proper opportunity, when they do not sus (many) Ches (a skin) Chaschschisis (an old wo-hundreds fell, who were afterwards buried in holes When a hundred years old, he had sufficient pect your motives, and are disposed to be free and man,) and great many more. Sometimes, indeed, in the middle of a word substitutes may be found earth. No quarters were given, so that the Alliwhich may do, as in the word Nimachtak (brethose nations from whom we have obtained the thren,) which might be written, Nemaughtok, but country we now live in, we must also wish to be this will seldom answer. This is probably the informed of the means by which that country fell reason why so many English authors have written Indian words so incorrectly, far more so than ver returned. The war which was carried on

"The Delwares have neither of the letters R. F, nor V, in their language, though they easily lcarn to pronounce them. They have a conso-"My long residence among those nations in nant peculiar to them and other Indians, which is the constant hubit of unrestrained familiarity, has a sibilant, and which we represent by W. It is enabled me to know them well, and made me in. produced by a soft whistling; and is not unplea- lands in the vicinity of the great Lakes, and on sant to the ear, although it comes before a consonant. It is not unlike the English sound wh in what, but not so round or full, and rather more whistled. W before a vowel is pronounced as in two nations resided peaceably in this country, and

JOHN HECKEWELDER.

HISTORICAL TRADITIONS OF THE INDIANS. 'The Lenni Lenape (according to the tradiarrived on the Namasi Sipu, or Mississippi, where the traces of their name which still remain in the country, the Allegheny river and mountains having indubitably been named after them. The De-lawares still call the former Alligent Sign, the River of the Alligewi. We have adopted, I know not for what reason, its Iroquois name, Ohio, La Belle Riviere, The Beautiful River. A branch Apenaki, Openagi, Abenaquis, and Abenakis. All of it, however, still retains the ancient name Al-

"Many wonderful things are told of this famous all been killed by the enemy. people. They are said to have been remarkably tall and stout, and there is a tradition that there were giants among them, people of a much larger size than the tallest of the Lenape. It is relahave seen many of the fortifications said to have the river. shall hereafter with Col. Gibson call All'gewi. periodical work the name of which I cannot at

present remember. "When the Lenape arrived on the banks of the Mississippi, they sent a message to Alligewi to reseek a settlement farther to the eastward. They accordingly began to cross the Namesi Sipu, when ry great, and in fact they consisted in many thoucrossed, threatening them all with destruction, ple, and the great loss of men they had sustained, five divisions together, or united," as will be seen and besides, not being prepared for a conflict, in another part of this work. I call them also the Lenape consulted on what was to be done; Iroquois, after the French and some English whether to retreat in the best manner they could, or to try their strength, and let the enemy see that they were not cowards, but men, and too-highminded to suffer themselves to be driven off before they had made a trial of their strength, and were convinced that the enemy was too powerful for lent that the English appelation Wyandots has the country, they should be emitted to share it with them; their proposal was accepted, and the resolution was taken by the two nations to conquer or die.

"Having thus united their forces, the Lenape and Mengwe declared war against the Alligewi, for them the German mode of spelling. The ch, and great battles were fought, in which many warriors fell on both sides. The enemy fortified their

*" Night's encampment," is a halt of one year at a

†The Iroquois, or Five Nations

successively attacked and sometimes stormed by the allies. An engagement took place in which or laid together in heaps and covered over with gewi, at last, finding that their destruction was inevitable if they persisted in their obstinacy, abandoned the country to the conquerors, and fled down the Mississippi river, from whence they newith this nation, lasted many years, during which the Lenape lost a great number of their warriors, while the Mengwe would always hang back in the rear, leaving them to face the enemy. In the end, the conquerors divided the country between themselves; the Mengwe made choice of the their tributary streams, and the Lenape took possession of the country to the south. For a long period of time, some say many hundred years, the increased very fast; some of their most enterpri-sing huntsmen and warriors, crossed the great swamps,* and falling on streams running to the eastward, followed them down to the great Bay tions handed down to them by their ancestors) re- | River, + thence into the Bay itself, which we call sided many hundred years ago, in a very distant Chesapeak. As they pursued their travels, partcountry in the western part of the American con-ly by land, and partly by water, sometimes near tinent. For some reason, which I do not find uc- and at other times on the great Saltwater Lake, counted for, they determined on migrating to the as they call the Sea, they discovered the great eastward, and accordingly set out together in a River, which we call the Delaware; and thence body. After a very long journey, and many expolring still eastward, the Schepichbi country, night's encampmants* by the way, they at length | now named New Jersey, they arrived at another great stream, that which we call the Iludson or they fell in with the Mengwe, f who had likewise North River. Satisfied with what they had seen, emigrated from a distant country, and had struck they, (or some of them) after a long absence, was the same with that of the Delawares; they ries they had made; they described the country were proceeding on to the eastward, until they they had discovered, as abounding in game and should find a country that pleased them. The spies various kinds of fruits; and the rivers and bays, which the Lenape had sent forward for the pur- with fish, tortoises, &c. together with abundance pose of reconnoitring, had long before their ar- of water fowl, and no enemy to be dreaded. rival discovered that the country east of the Mis. They considered the event as a fortunate one for sissippi was inhabited by a very powerful nation them, and concluding this to be the country deswho had many large towns built on the great ri-tined for them by the Great Spirit, they began vers flowing through their land. Those people to emigrate thither, as yet but in small bodies, so (as I was told) called themselves Talligeu or Tal. as not to be straitened for want of provisions by igewi. Colonel John Gibson, however, a gen-the way, some even laying by for a whole year; leman, who has a thorough knowledge of the In- at last they settled on the four great rivers (which retained this name, or for brevity's sake, called of opinion that they were not called Talligewi, but Potomack) making the Delaware, to which they Alligewi, and it would seem that he is right, from gave the name of "Lenapewihittuck," (the river or stream of the Lenape) the centre of their possessions.

"They say however, that the whole of their nation did not reach this country; that many-remained behind in order to aid and assist that greatnot for what reason, its Iroquois name, Ohio, bedy of their people, which had not crossed the which the French had literally translated into Namesi Sipu, but had refreated into the interior of the country on the other side, on being informed of the reception which those who had crossed had met with, and probably thinking that they had

"Their nation finally became divided into three" separate hodies; the larger body, which they suppose to be half of the whole, were settled on the Atlantic, and the other half was again divided inted that they had built to themselves regular forti- to two parts, one of which the strongest as they fications or entrenchments, from whence they suppose, remained beyond the Mississppi, and the would sally out, but were generally repulsed. I remainder where they left them, on that side of

Those of the Delawares who fixed their ab to the Lake St. Clair, on the north side of that the, names of the Turke and the Turkey, the for-Lake, at the distance of about 20 miles N. E. of mer calling themselves Unamis and the other Detroit. This spot of ground was, in the year Unulachtgo, chose those grounds to settle on, 1786, owned and occupied by a Mr. Tucker. The which lay nearest to the sea, between the coast or banks of earth regularly thrown up, with a their settlements extended from the Mohicannithuck deep ditch on the outside, were on the Huron (river of the Mohicans, which we call the North river, east of the Sandusky, about six or eight or Hudson river) to beyond the Potomack. Mamiles from Lake Eric. Outside of the gateways ny families with their connexions chosing to live of each of these two entrenchments, which lay by themselves were scattered not only on the larwithin a mile of each other, were a number of ger but also on the smaller streams, throughout large flat mounds, in which, the Indian pilot said, the country, having towns and villages, where were buried hundreds of the slain Talligewi, whom they lived together in seperate bodies, in each of which a chief resided; those chiefs, however, Of these entrenchments, Mr. Abraham Steiner, were subordinate (by their own free will, the onwho was with me at the time, when I saw them, Iy kind of subordination, which the Indians know) gave a very accurate description, which was pub- to the head chiefs or great council of the nation, ished at Philadelphia, in 1789, or 1790, in some whom they officially informed of all events or occurrences affecting the general interest which came to their knowledge. The third tribe, the Wolf, commonly called the Missi, which we have corrupted into Monseys, had chosen to live back quest permission to settle themselves in that of the two other tribes, and formed a kind of bulneighbourhood. This was refused them, but they wark for their protection, watching the motions of obtained leave to pass through the country and the Mengwe, and being at hand to afford their aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were, considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lonape. They extended their settlements, from the Minisink, a place named after them, sands, made a furious attack on those who had where they had their council seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east; -and to the have become a nation. Thus, when the Lenape if they dared to persist in coming over to their side west or south west far beyond the Susquehannah: their northern boundaries were supposed original. ly to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehan." nah and Delaware, and their southern boundaries that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecun, and in Pennsylvania, by those of Lehigh, Coghnewago, &c. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and even as late as the year 1742, they had a town, with a large peach orchard, on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been' built; another on Lehigh, (the west branch of the kind of dictionary of their language, says their tisfied with being spectators from a distance, offer. Delaware,) and others beyond the blue ridge, beed to join them, on condition that, after conquering sides small family settlements here and there scattered.

"From the above three tribes, the Uamis Unalachtgo, and the Minsi, comprising together the

* The Glades, that is to say that they crossed the

mountains.

† Meaning the river Susquehannah, which they call e great Bay River," from where the west branch falls

into the main stream. The word "Hittuck," in the language of the Dela-

wares, means a rapid stream; "Sipo," or "Sipu," is the proper name for a river.

the course of time, sprung many others, who, having for their own conveniency, chosen distant spois to settle on, and increasing in numbers, gave truth; Christ has declared himself to be the bread of life themselves names or received them from others. He is not only the light of the world, but the life of men Those names, generally given after some simple natural objects, or after something striking or extraordinary, they continued to bear even after shepherd to lead us; our teacher to instruct us; the bish they caused to be applicable, when they removed op of our souls to watch over us? Do we know him, in they ceased to be applicable, when they removed to other places, where the objects after which they were named were not to be found; thus they formed separate and distinct tribes, yet did not to be called the grandchildren.

To be continued. ----

From Christian Advocate and Journal.

The excellent article on western scenes and antiquities, which follows, is an admirable contribution, and we should be pleased with such often from our brethren who travel in every part of our country. Only let them take nothing from report,-but like Mr Ferguson, examine for themselves, and sketch with perspicuity and accuracy.-EDS.

WESTERN SCENES AND ANTIQUITIES.

There is in this nation a mountain known by the name of Look Out, belonging to the vast Alleghenyian chain. This mountain extends north and south, between Tennessee and Coosa rivers, and is about ninety miles long, and from ten to fifteen wide, and rises about one thousand feet above the level of the surrounding valleys. . The top of this mountain is mostly level, but presents to the eye an almost barren waste, with the exception of a few low and scatterred trees. But what, to me at least, is most remarkable, on the top of this mountain is a river which rises and flows on its lofty summit sixty or seventy miles. This river has several considerable falls, one of which I design noticing in the lines which follow.

Having been informed that about six miles from my station there were some interesting works to be seen, both of nature and of art, on last Saturday, accompanied by two of my scholars, I set out in quest of them. After ascending the above named mountain, and walking steadily for some hours, we succeeded in discovering the desired place, which doubtless exceeds any thing of the kind that I have ever seen. The water falls from the precipice perpendicularly at least eighty feet. The rock from which the water falls is circular, and juts over considerably, so that from the bason that is formed below, it rises in a beautifully turned arch. The bluffs immediately below the fall rise on each side of the river to a considerable height, probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet. Around one of these bluffs the river makes a bend approaching some-thing toward a peninsula, on the top of which there are the remains of what has the appearance of fortifications. They consist of a stone wall which commen ces at the very verge of the precipice about two hon-dred yards below the falls, but at the most eligible place from which to contemplate their grandour. wall here is about a foot above the surface, and runs exactly straight a westerly direction for about one hundred yards. It then turns regularly toward the blaff. forming a circle of about forty yards, and then about a south course seventy yards, where it joins the bluff again. The whole length of the wall is two hundred and ten yards, and I suppose inclosing about two acres of ground. At the lower extremity of this wall, for about ten yards, it is four or five feet high, and as many wide. All that part of the inclosure which is next the river is an overhanging precipice, except in one place where there is a passage between two rocks, which can be accorded in tolerable safely twenty of thirty feet to a beach of rock which I suspect was once bar ren, but by an accumulation of decayed vegetation some earth has been formed in which some small shrubs are now growing. This bench is about thirty yards long, and from two to five feet wide, immediately back of which, in the solid rock, are four or five rooms, which evidently have been formed by the dint of human labor and ingenuity. The entrances into these rooms are considerably smaller than the interior; and besides the doors which face the bench or platform, there are passages within from one room to another. They are generally rounding and arched, and with the exception of one they are perfectly dry. In this one room there was some moist sand, in which are to be seen the tracks of some persons who visited the place a year ago, and now look as fresh as if made the preceeding day. By whom, or for whatpurpose these works were construcnot known to the oldest Indians in the nation We should think they were constructed during some lings or places of retreat when driven from their works shove. And I do really believe that twenty men, supplied with provision, could not there be subdued by Xerxes's whole army; for only one could approach at

Yours respectfully, F. G. Fenguson. Will's valley school, Cherokee nation, July 38, 1832.

a time, and he might easily by a slight push, be hurled

at least a hundred feet down a ledge of rocks. Gen-

tlemen passing through Will's valley, in the Ckerokee

nation, who wish to examine these curiosities and wes-

tern antiquities, would do well to spend half a day in

paying a visit to the above described place.

Religious Intelligence.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournment, from the 23d of the Fifth Month, to the 2d of the Sixth Month inclusive, 1832. To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends,-Through the continued mercy of our Heavenly Father, we have been permitted again to meet in the character of a Yearly Meeting; and have often been made sensible of the value of Christian love, and of that outward fellowship by which we are connected in religious Society. We have also been enabled to go through the usual business of this meeting in harmony; and to conduct, in Christian condescension, many important deliberations for the right maintenance of our discipline, and for the advancement of truth and righteousness We have received the usual testimonials of brotherly love. in epistles from our friends in Ireland, and the several Yearly Meetings of our society in America.

We acknowledge our reverent thankfulness to the Pro-server of men; that the pestilence which has visited various parts of this kingdom, since we last met, is now very much diminished. The ravages of this disease have been far greater in other nations than in ours; hitherto the Lord, in his unmerited goodness, has stricken us very gently with his rod :- this may be only for fa time. May we seriously consider, as a body of professing Christians, what share we have in the multiplied sins of our country, which do indeed justly render it describing of the Divine chastisements. Solemn reflections have been awakened in contemplating the nature of this scourge. "It is of the Lord's mercus that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not." We earnostly entreat every one to improve this awful visitation; and not to forget how rapidly many in this, as well as in neighboring countries. have been removed by it from time to eternity.

We feel a warm and affectionate concern that all may be fully awakened to the necessity of having an interest in Christ; of knowing him to be their redeemer. Dear friends, may the Holy Spirit enlighten your understandings to a sense of the need of a Saviour; and may we all, on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness." In boundless love He tasted death for · every man: all that inherit eternal life, of every age, and

body of those people we call Delawares, had in sed from every sin, and henceforward to live in all right be glory for ever and ever. Amen. Signed, in and on the management of the funeral ceremony has fallen up properly belong to the Church of the Redeemer on the course of time, sprung many others, who, eousness and holiness. This change of heart can only be behalf of the meeting, by SAMUEL TUKE; on him, and that he is about to take a number of pigs earth, and form a part of the great family of Christ; brought about by the power of the grace of God; the Comforter, the Spirit of truth, is to guide us into all Dear friends, what do we individually know of that life which is hid with Christ in God? Is He the rock on which our foundation is laid? Do we feel Him to be our our own experience, to be the High Priest of our profes sion, who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities, and through whom we come unto God? Are we ingrafted

into Him, the true vine; deriving nourishment immedideny their origin, but retained their affection for ately from him? Call to mind the history of his sufferthe parent tribe, of which they were even proud ings and death, for our sakes, as described by the Evangelists. It was the Son of God himself whose agonies are therein set forth: it was He "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Let this excite in your hearts a sense of the enormity of sin, seeing that in the perfect counsel of the Father, such a sacrifice was deemed needful for our salvation. These considerations, if justly entersained, will lead you to press after that purity of heart without which we cannot see God. Endea. vour, in private retirement, to pour out your souls in se-cret supplication unto Him. It is recorded for our example, that Christ himself, in the days of his flesh, withdrew at times from his disciples, and offered up prayer unto God. Remember also, for our comfort, that "the Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart, and saveth uch as be of a contrite spirit." Accept our blessed Lord in those offices which He is graciously willing to perform o all who truly believe in Him. Then, from a deep sous

of temptation to evil, and of the corruption of the human heart, you will feel the necessity of hearing the cross of Christ, of living in true self-denial, and of walking in the narrow way which leadeth unto life. In addition to the practice of the family reading of the

Holy Scriptures, the importance of which we deeply feel he encouraged often to read them in private: cherish a humble and sincere desire to receive them in their genune import; and, at the same time, dear friends, avoid all vein speculations upon unfulfilled prophecy. Forbest from presumptuous endeavouring to determine the mode of the future government of the world, or of the church of Christ. Seek an enlightened sense of the various delusions of our common enemy, to which we are all liable ask of God that your meditations upon the sacred wri tings may be under the influence of the Holy Spirit; their effect, when thus road, is to promote an increase of practical picty, and a right performance of all our civil and religious duties, and not to encourage vain and fruitless investigations. Remember, dear friends, that they are profitable for dactrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteogeness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all works." And, whilst we fully acknowledge that "all scripture is given by inspiration of God," a view supported by sound and undeniable rational evidence, let us ever bear in mind, that it is only through faith which is in Christ Jesus that they are able to make wise unto calvation. As this pre clous faith is sought for and prevails, the evidence of the Spirit of God in our hearts most satisfactorily confirms our belief in the divine authority of these inestimable writings, and increases our gratitude for the possession them, and for the knowledge of that redemption which

comes by the Lord Jesus. One of the evidences of our dependence upon God, and that we do indeed acknowledge Him, is the diligent at-tendance of our meetings for public worship. We are pained on hearing that humerous omissions in the right performance of this indespensable duty still exist, would gladly persuade you, beloved friends, who are re-miss in this important part of our Christian practice. closely to examino yourselves, and to strive to ascortain the cause of this neglect. Is it that you are not concerned for the salvation of your souls? Is it that you are disregarding the divine injunction, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might ??- Has lukewarmness, or unconcern, in regard to religious duties, taken possession of your minds? or has the love of this world, or its doceil ful allorenceurs, the pursuit of its riches and its pleasures. the ascendancy in your hearts? Be aroused, we beseech you, in the leve of the Gospel to a close searching of the motives of your conduct. You are not in the habitual neglect of all our meetings for worship. Be carnest in spirit before the Lord, when you do attend; wait patient ly upon Hun, ask for the assistance of his grace, that he may incline his ear note you, and hear you cry; come before him under a sense of your past transgressions, and of the natural deprayity of your own hearts; for, if this conviction prevail not, your state is truly slarming; up. ply in faith unto Him, through Jesus Christ the righteous, our advocate with the Father. If any evidence of the love of God to your souls be not immediately granted, persevers and faint not. Then will you become to omit no opportunity of presenting yourself before the Lord from time to time with your assembled brethren and

sisters. Many are the instances, furnished in the history of our Society, of the Christian attainments of those who have luly attended our religious meetings, seeking, in deci prostration of soul, to draw nigh unto God, and to wor dreadful war, and those who occupied them acted on ship Him in spirit and in truth. They have been favored the defensive. The rooms were probably used as dwel. unitedly to partake of that meat which endureth unto everlasting life; and have returned from their silent assemblies with a humbling scuse of the spiritual favors which they have received immediately from Him who, is the way, the truth, and the life. "Instrumental ministry in the life and power of the Gospel is a great favor to church; but the distinguishing excellence of the Christian dispensation is the immediate communication with our Heavenly Father, through the inward revelation of the Spirit of Christ. Lot us, therefore, submit to the baptizing operations of the Holy Spirit, which purify the soul and produce the capacity for communion with God."— Earnestly beseech the Lord to grant you, in his mercy, the communion of the Holy Ghost; at the same time pray that you may be preserved in reverent humility, steadfastly looking un o the Lord Jesus. Live in the pure congregation, I find the exercise quite as much as I and holy fear of God, striving to keep all his command can bear. After the evening service I visited a woman ments. Then will at times be granted an inward persua-sion, that Christ is indeed your Shepherd, and that you Gospel, which give stability to the soul, will be experienred; and being weamed from all inferior dependence, you may at times reverently apply the language, "Lo, this is our God: we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

church, have led our religious society conscientiously to talked to the sick woman, and encouraged her to seek refuse the payment of all ecclesiastical domands. We the Lord while he was at hand to pardon and save her: consider them as having their origin in the usurpation we all kneeled down and I prayed to God on her ac and exercise of a power which Jesus Christ never conferred; and, as it is a testimony to the supreme authority of our blessed Lord which we think it our duty to uphole we carnestly exhort all our members to act in a mee and quiet spirit, and to maintain this testimony with consistency, as unto God and not unto men. The amount of distraints under this head, as now reported, is upwards of twelve thousand six hundred pounds, exclusive of mall sum for purposes of a military nature.

Our conviction of the peaceable nature of the Christian dispensation has often been stated. We do not consider as much, we could readily dispose of them. Our books that the proper maintenance of this testimony prevents are chiefly portions of the sacred Scriptures, transluted us from exercising our civil rights as members of the community, or interferes with our acting as good and faithful subjects. On the contrary, we believe that the Christian religion leads to the performance of all civil as well as religious daties, with the greatest propriety and advan- book. O that we could give them large portions of the At the same time we are convinced that, circumstanced as we now are on these islands, our members are especially called to watchfulness and circumspection the risk is great, when political excitement pravails, lest he, who would desire to walk as becomes a Christian, may be led step by step, to take part in proceedings which are not consistent with true religious principle, of preaching Christ unto them, and exhorted them to and may thus greatly hazard his growth in grace. We believe on him, that they may be saved from the hands therefore tenderly, but carnestly, exhort all our dear of the devil, and out of the burning fire of hell. friends to be very careful that they do not, by involving themselves in political questions, endanger their religious us a visit, and informed us of the death of his reputed ing a part of the visible church of the Redeemer.

Doar friends, in conclusion, we cordially bid you fare-well in the Lord Josus. May we each be found increaswith penitent hearts, look in simple faith unto the Lord well in the Lord Jesus. May we each be found increas Jesus, "who, his own self, here our sins in his own body ingly faithful in our respective allotments in the church well." adorning the Gospel in our daily intercourse with men possessing our souls in patience, and striving to maintain the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. "Now the as snow: he had a very affectionate look, and always even the spirit of adoption crying Abba Father—and are not so easily determined; and on these points, as well

Clerk of the meeting this year

(From the Weslevan Methodist Magazine for July 1832.) MISSIONS IN THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS. Extracts from Mr. Thoma's Journal, dated Lafuka,

Haabai Islands. Sep 1, 1830.-I have been slowly recovering the ast few days from my late affliction; to God be all the praise. I have been able to write for the people the 5th chapter of Exodus, the 17th of the Acts of the Apostles, and a small catechism.

In the afternoon I made an attempt to preach again to the people: my subject was the 115th psaim; from this I endeavoured to impress their minds with the vanity of idolatry, and the necessity of worshipping the true God. At the close of the meeting I married the young man. Peter, to a young woman named Kaufiji. This being the first marriage solemnized at this place, I addressed a few words to the people on the subject and after prayer for the new married couple, concluded the service.

4 .- Such a filely of labour opens Lefore me that I hardy know how to meet the wants of the people, so as to wretched, and dark, and needy are the people, that all can do seems much too little. - So many calls to visit the sick, such a desire for books, all of which we have to write, and such a thirst for instruction in the things of God I never saw in any place: for these things we thank God, but we cannot satisfy the people.

Sunday, 5 .- We assembled for Divine worship at the sual time: I was agreeably surprised to find that the chief had returned from the islands where he had been a few days, and that he was present at the worship my subject was Acts xvii "Paul at Athens," declaring to its inhabitants the true God. I took this opportuni ty of informing the people the true reason of our being with them. Some of them thought we came because we like pork and yams; others have thought we came because their country was better than ours; others, that we wish to make slaves of them, and sell them to vessels that call here. But I told them we came to proclaim to them the true God, to preach the Gospel. told them we did not want their pigs, yams, or their ountry; we neither courted their smiles, nor feared their frowns; but that we came because God had sent us to do his will. I then warned them faithfully to flee from the wrath to come, to turn in sincerity to God, and serve him with their whole heart.

In the afternoon, my subject was Acts v, the Angel of the Lord delivering the Apostles out of prison, and from the hands of those who opposed them. I exhort-ed the people to become co-workers with Jesus Christ in spreading his saving truth, and in pulling down the ringdom of sin and the devil. I am persuaded that Jesus will overcome the enemy, and he will reign forever

7.-I have been very busy yesterday and today have been able to meet my two classes and have felt encouraged. I have translated also the 4th and 5th chapters of Matthew's Gospel to day. The chief has now promised to allow me the labors of Peter three days each week, to assist me in the language and in translating.

10.-I have been engaged in copying yesterday's translation, and afterward prepared some questions and answers, to be studied and learned by those under instruction for baptism. I finished also a small book for the chief. It contains a translation of the first catechism, the Lord's prayer, the creed, and the ten commandments.

16 .- To-day the chief took dinner with us, and was very pleasant and talkative. The Lord help us to do good at all times. 18.-I attended a school early this morning, and

catechised the people; I afterward wrote in the native language; but my frame is soon exhausted. Sunday, 19 .- I preached this morning on the ten commandments. I endeavoured to make them plain to the understanding; and after I had concluded the chief addressed the people, having previously obtained permission: he reproved some shortly for their nonattendance at school, and their inattention to the word of God. In the atternoon I addressed them on the parable of the sower, and the explanation of it by

then called to see a sick person. At the service this benefit of the property of the property of the person and distance in profound silence, with their heads pline to guide us? We answer, that as it is necessary 22 .- I attended school at six in the morning, and afternoon I addressed the people from Acts xii, on the awful death of Herod: may God bless and save this people. After the service the chief sent us an acceptable and seasonable supply of yams.

23 -The chief was with me more than an hour. Afterward I met a male class of twelve persons.

24.—Peter being on a visit to one of the islands, I have given him a sermon to read to the people. By the assistance of the young chief, Faone, I have translated the 2d and 3d chapters of Exodus.

25 .- I translated the parable of the prodigal; son. Faone was my assistant: he is a very intelligent man, and has left Vevou, his native place, and his friends and wife; rather than desist from praying to Jehovah. Sunday, 23 .- We had a large and attentive congre gation this morning; and I hope they understood, that, like the prodigal of old, they have gone astray from God, and need to return to him in order to their present and eternal welfare. As I have to lead the singing who was at the worship this morning, but was taken ill soon after returning home. I found her lying upon are of those who hear his voice; faith and hope in the the mat quite insensible, and to all appearance near death; her children who are grown to years of maturity, are weeping around her, and doing all they could to alleviate the distress of their apparently dying mother. After having made a few inquiries, I had her head raised from the mat, gave her a little water, and, at the same time, applied some hartshorn to her tem-Our views of the simple and spiritual character of the at the same time, applied some hartshorn to her tem-Gaspel of Christ, and of his immediate government of his ples and nostrils; she soon began to recover. I then him. I then left them, thankful to God, who in the

midst of wrath remembers mercy,
Oct. 2.—Three days in a week we give and exchange books for the use of the people. We have always more applicants than we can supply, but are and others by myself; but if we could write fifty times into the Tonga language; and these find their way into all the Islands, so that I suppose there is hardly one of the eighteen inhabited islands of this group that has not part of God's word upon it, or some school word of life! But we must not despise the day of small and feeble things.

Sunday 3,-We assembled as usual at eight o'clock; many were present; my subject was the Baptist and his preaching. In the afternoon I took the opportuni-of preaching Christ unto them, and exhorted them to

welfare, or that calmness of mind so important to the father, Tuita. The old chief Tuita was removed from right performance of every Christian duty.

this island to Uiha a few days ago: he seemed to autithis island to Uiha a few days ago; he seemed to anticipate his end, and wished to remove to that island, that he might be buried in his family vault. While he was here, I had two or three opportunities of visiting him.

have hitherto opposed the worship of God, are becoming asbamed to be seen practising their heathen ceremonies in the presence of our chief and the people who have turned to the Lord. Some of them ran away when they saw the praying people; and others of them took the green leaves which they had put on their necks, to show their reverence to their gods, and hid them in their dresses. Blessed be God, that our chief is so wishful to bring all the people to know and serve the true God! Being about to return to Uiha, and wishing to borrow a few books to read to them at Uiha, he informed me, that many of the people came to listen at their family prayers; and it appears that inquiry is ex-

cited respecting the things of God.
5.—To-day I visited and baptized a young woman who has been ill a long time. The Lord Jesus was very present with us. After singing and prayer, admi-nistered the holy ordinance. Her name is Julia. Her mother, sister, Mrs. Thomas, and several others, were

present.

13.--This day Julia Legi died. She has exchanged mortality for life, through that Saviour whom she but imperfectly knew, but loved, and desired to see. A sweet smile was left upon her emaciated face, expressive of that happiness with which her soul quitted the earthly tabernacle. While looking at the remains, I could not but indulge the idea, that I shall see her

" Where death shall all be done away,

And bodies part no more.'

On leaving this sorrowful family, I called upon chief, to intercede with him in behalf of some of his men servants, by whose inattention a building was burned down the day before. The poor men fled to me as their refuge, fearing they should be killed by the enraged chief; and I could scarcely persuade them to quit my premises when night came. The fire broke out while I was praying with Julia yesterday; and when Lieft her I went and assisted them to extinguish it. I expected God to forgive his sins; he said he did. Then I told him he must forgive those that sinned against him. I then begged him to forgive his men who had done wrong and were very sorry for it. He said, for you I should have killed them as they have acted wrong, and have been very disobedient." The men waited with much anxiety to know the result of my.visit, and were not a little thankful to find that mercy was obtained for them. I exhorted them to humble themselves before their chief, and be more obedient hence-

14 .- I attended the school early this morning, and about 8 o'clock went to the burying-ground, and buried Julia Lagi, in the presence of her friends, and about who did in the Lord. They were very attentive. In returning home I called to see a woman who is ill, and wishes to be baptised that she may be the Lord's.

At three o'clock I met one of the men's classes. the good way. One man wished to apologize for having his son with him, a youth about ten years of The father said his son wished to join the society. and he did not like to forbid him, lest it should be contrary to the will of God. I told the father he had done very right in bringing his son to the class.

I was applied to by two young chiefs, to try to reconchief to them, who is so angry with them, that he said he never wished to see them again, in this world. And these words had almost broken their hearts. They are both nearly ic ated to the chief .-Having learned the particulars, I waited upon the chief. found that he had some cause to be displeased; but told him he had gone too far by saying he never wished to see them again as one of them was his brother, was happy to see the chief yield to reason and religion. I then left him, and went to the offending pur- tested. ties, who were sitting very sorrowful. One of them the chief's brother, a fine young man, had been unabla to cat for two or three days, he felt so much. They accompanied me to the chief. It was quite dark. I may be found in this people to the praise and glory of accompanied me to the chief. It was quite dark. hanging down, and clothed in mats; as expressive of their sorrow. After some time the chief broke silence. he therefore forgave them. head for sorrow; at length the chief told them not to grieve, for he had forgiven them. I felt thankful to God that the chief had been induced to act so notly. (To be continued)

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, September 19, 1832.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST .- As we have reason to fear that much ignorance exists even among professors of christianity, with at the native worship, and to preach twice to a large respect to what belongs to the formation, government little light we possess, on this interesting and important | that body of which he is member. If his opinion change, subject; and which may serve as an introduction to the and he conscientiously differ from his brethren, and consideration of the doctrines and discipline of the enter, should time and means permit.

the church, we would observe, that, as she is represented and denominated in scripture, the Body of Christ, she must of course be composed of His Membersthose who are united to him, and in a state of accceptcount, and for her children, all of whom have turned to ance with God the Father through him. Among these may be ranked, in the first place, all the infant race, those who have not attained to that maturity of knowledge and reason, which enables them to regulate and intention to enter at this time into the question at any order their conduct, with regard to the law of God, length, but simply to observe, that all that appears neand the requirements of the Gospel of Christ. We able to give from ten to twenty each day. Some of and the requirements of the Gospel of Christ. We cessary, is to have the ministry so constituted as to another are written by natives, some by Mrs. Thouse, cannot believe that, with respect to such, there is any swer the end designed in the formation of the church. difference in their relation to God: for if we admit, Whether this can be done the most effectually by means with the Apostle Paul, that Christ "tasted death for of 3 orders of ministers, or more, or less, expediency every man," or with St. John, that " he is the propi- alone must decide. As the scriptures have not express. tiation for the sins of the whole world," we must be- ly determined or fixed any mode of Church Governlieve that all infants are included in this provision, and ment as suited to all times and places, it follows that redemption, and "There is no respect of persons with the members of each denomination of Christians are Gud" and again, "As by the offence of one, judgment at liberty to determine what is best suited to their came upon all men to condemnation, even so, by the minds, and circumstances, and to adopt the same acrighteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men cordingly; provided they establish nothing expressly to justification of life." Therefore infants, being in- contrary to scripture. cluded in the act of atonement, and purchased by the . It is clear from sacred writ, that the great Head of blood of Christ, and not having forfeited this favour by the Church authorized the establishment of certain offitheir own voluntary disobedience, are properly belong- cers in his church, for the government of the same; 4.—Our chief returned to day from Utha: he paid ing to Christ: and should always be admitted, as form- such as bishops-presbyters, and deacons, and bestow-

sin, have repented toward God, renounced their own perfecting of the saints, and work of the ministry; but righteousness, and are seeking for salvation by faith what relation these held to each other, or what degree and prayer. Thirdly, those who are established in the of subordination, if any, existed among them, or how He was a very kind old man, and his head was as white faith, having the witness of their acceptance with God; long these offices were to continue in the Church, is that recomption which cames through his subject, and selections about the sea, vessels, field wholly, body, soul and spirit; having washed their Christians ought to agree to disagree.

The sea, vessels, field wholly, body, soul and spirit; having washed their Christians ought to agree to disagree.

We come lastly to consider the design of the great support which is captains, or some questions about King George; thus sential, then, is it to each of us, that we seek to be clean. Well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom the lived, and thus he died. I learn from the chief, that These several descriptions of persons, and no other.

Redeemer in establishing a visible church on earth, fied wholly, body, soul and spirit; having washed their Christians ought to agree to disagree.

These all have one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in them all. And however diversified their situations, and conditions in life-their language, names, countries, complexions, associations, and many of their opinions, and however, unknown to each other in this world, yet they are fully known to Him. who seeth and knoweth them that are His.

The necessary requisitions of adult members of the church, are first, fruits meet for repentance, such as ceasing to do evil of every kind & degree, and learning to do well; for without this, there can be no genuine repentance towards God, which will always be known by its fruits, secondly, a public profession of faith in Christ, and seperation from the world. This is neces. sary in order to confess Christ, and let their light shine before men: and thirdly, a life and conversation conformable to the rules of the gospel, in "Denying themselves of all ungodliness and worldly lusts; and living soberly, righteously and Godly in this world."

It follows of course, that no impenitent, unbelieving or vicious person, can belong to the church; much less be'a minister or officer of the same; none such ought to be admitted within her pales, nor continued one hour after his character is known, and proved to be such.

How then can any Society or denomination of Christians, claim to be the pure church of Christ, who not only admit to membership, but appoint and exalt to the highest, and most responsible offices, persons of notorious profligacy of manners and viciousness of life : and who even receive patronage and support from men of reminded him of the potition in the Lord's prayer, which this description, who in many instances have shown he was in the habit of repeating, and asked whether he themselves to be as bitter enemies to the truth and cross of Christ, as any with whom the Church has had to con. tend? What a host of such do the faithful records of Church history present to us in every age, of Kings, Well, I will forgive them because of your words ; but Popes, Patriarchs, Cardinals, B.shops, Priests, Deacons, &c., who have had in their hands the patronage, support or ministry of the several churches over which they have been placed.

Fallen and corrupt indeed must that people be, who can be content to suffer such a state of things to exist for any length of time, without using every effort in their power to bring about reform, and to "put away from among themselves the wicked person."

As all societies, or associations of individuals, united seventy of the praying people. I addressed all present, As all societies, or associations of individuals, united and informed them of the blessedness of the dead for any specific purpose, must have certain rules to which they are to conform, and by which they must be governed, so in the churches of Christ. The church, considered as one body, can have but one directory or felt pleased with them, and hope they are getting on in code of laws, eminating from its one Lord, stamped with His authority, and revealing His will; to which no creature is at liberty to add, nor from it to diminish; and which must be suited to the condition and rendered accessable to all for whose guidance they are given .--Such are the Holy Scriptures, given by inspiration of 15.—To day I was engaged in translation, and affect our faith and practice; as saith the Apostle to the believers at Ephesus, "ye are built upon the foundation of the Prophets, and Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." This then is clear, that nothing of human invention, no opinions of men however great & learned, no maxims, nor imditions of men, should be received as having any authority over our faith and practice. To the law, and to the Testimony alone, let every thing be brought, and by this let it be

It may be proper here to guard against an error, into which some have fallen, in admitting as above stated that the scriptures are the only and sufficient rule of sat down by the chief in the house, where a faint light both our faith & practice; if this be so, say they, where was burning: the others sat down upon the ground at is the necessity, nay, the propriety of having a discifor the peace and prosperity of any society, that uniformity of sentiment and practice should prevail among reproved them for their fault, telling how angry he had formity of sentiment and practice should prevail among been, but that the missionary had told him it was good them, and as men may, and actually do form different pinions with respect to the meaning of certain parts ned to sit all us silent as death, no one lifting up his of the Scriptures, and come to various conclusions respecting what they are to believe and practise from them, it follows of course that some standard must be fixed, as containing their sense and meaning, to which a general assent may be given by all who approve of it, according to their understanding of the Scriptures, and by which as a condition of membership, they are willing to be governed. The discipline of a church can establish no additional, or other rule, than what is plainly inferred from the scriptures, and is therefore merely explanitory, and binding on none but those who assent thereto, as agreeing with their own private judgment. It must be obvious to all however, and design of the Church of Christ on earth, it may that no member of any community of Christians is at not be amiss to offer a few remarks, and throw what liberty to enveigh against the order, and discipline of cannot remain in their communion, he ought quietly church to which we belong, into which we intend to to declare his dissent, and regularly secede from them; this he has a right to do, and for which he is answer-And, First, with respect to the constituent parts of able to God alone. As no one can be lawfully compelled to remain in the communion of any body of christians, so no one ought to continue there to the annoy.

ance and disturbance of his brethren. With respect to the officers of the church, or those to whom its administration is committed, the minds of Christians have been divided as much perhaps as on any other subject connected with religion; and it is not our cessary, is to have the ministry so constituted as to an-

ed peculiar gifts on particular individuals, as Aposties, Secondly-Those who are thoroughly convinced of Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and teachers, for the

truth and revelation to man. The church has been slaveholders, and what can we expect from it but tyran-imfluenced by want of sensibility in the skin, and want of Tuesday night last have exhibited one of those scenes of truth and revelation to man. The church has been slaveholders, and what can we expect from it but tyran-imfluenced by want of sensibility in the skin, and want of Tuesday night last have exhibited one of those scenes of well-marked modification of visceral sensibility?—London riot, and violence, which are a disgrace to any civilized the depository of the Word of God, both under the old roses, or on swine for wool? Or shall we look among and new Testaments, and amidst all the changes those who enslave and barter God's rational creatures, which time, and the caprices of men have produced, for enlightened ideas on the subject of religion and it has been wonderfully and graciously preserved, un. property?

adulterated, for the salvation of the world. Secondly, We are Presbyterians, and desire to see Presbyterian. adulterated, for the salvation of the world. Secondly, ism flourish; but on that very account we are the more tion of God through the spirit"--and "Grow up in vation, and be brought to join the church triumphant in

We infer therefore from the whole, that the church, vation by Christ, to be a lively member of it, in that in the iniquity. particular branch of which he most conscientiously approves.

At the request of the Rev. Wm. Case we have given extracts from a work published by a Committee of the American Philosophical Society, containing interesting ject of the Canadas, in order to procure Government statements of the history, language, manners and cushope our readers will be highly gratified with what we Presbyterians; and unless Government be made acpublish of it. Mr. Heckewelder was a Moravian Mis- quainted with the true state of feeling in these Provinpublish of it. Mr. Heckeweider was a Moravian Missionary many years, among the people of whom he ment, it may not do. We wish we were at the ear of writes; and both his character and office, as well as the Colonial Minister to warn him against ever attemptthe respectable Society for whom he wrote this account, ing in these Provinces to foster one religious denominarecommend him to the confidence of the public. Every tion more than another; for if he does, he will assured thing tending to throw light on this interesting, but much injured branch of the human family, must be engaging, and worthy the attention of the historian, philanthropist and christian.

The tradition of the Indians, as given by Mr. Heckewelder, respecting a race of people formerly inbabiting the country east of the Mississippi, having among them the arts, and being partly civilized, as well as of uncommon stature, seems to account for the numerous mounds, remains of extensive fortifications, and remarkable large human bones, which have been discovered in various parts of our country, but particularly in Ohio, and the adjoining states, and which have excited the curiosity and attention of travellers and historians ever since the country was first explored. We intend to continue the extracts as far as they may appear interesting.

We recommend the yearly Epistle of the Society of Friends, as given under the head of Religious Intelligence, to the attentive perusal of our readers; in as much as it contains sentiments, and recommends a practice, to us both pleasing and profitable : and we trust and on the other the Canada shore at the distance of one will be equally so to every one who loves the Lord mile, fast recoding; and a nile and a half telow they saw Jesus Christ in sincerity, and desires to see vital, and rising the smoke of the dreadful cataract, which they of heart felt Religion recommended, and practised by grave. All was excitement, -nothing was done, or could every denomination of Christians .- O! that such may be done, with hopes of success; till at last the man, the abound yet more and more.

impiety, which, alas! yet prevail to an alarming ex- ed on the rocks, in the rapids, just above the falls, where tent; even in our streets instances of the most dis- it remained when the writer left, on Wednesday.

of which were fatal.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the villanous treatment which the Rev. Jacob Pool lately received from some of our high, but ill bred, bloods at Prescott. After beating him most shamefully in the street, they proceeded to faisely accuse him of theft, and succeeded in obtaining a bill of indictment; the trial came on in Brockville last week, and Mr. Pool, we are happy to say, was honorably acquitted. The proceedings of the trial have just reached us, in the Brockville Recorder,-we will give them next week.

We are informed, from good authority, that the Provincial Legisture are to be called together, for the actual dispatch of business, on the 1st November next.

We have received no Foreign News of importance

The following is extracted from the Colonial Patriot, a Nova Scotia paper, and though coming from the pen of a member of another denomination of Christians, it so accords with our views relative to the subject matter of it, that we cannot forbear giving it a place in our columns; hoping it may tend to strengthen the public mind against, what we consider a religious post in any country,-A monopolizing and State paid Priest-

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS IN JAMAICA.

We last week extracted a notice of a law of Jamaica, authorizing taxation for building Presbyterian through the street before 10 o'clock, to his lodgings, dis churches, and paying their clergy to the extent of £250 covered a light in the store, and gave the alarm, the door was immediately forced open, and by the assistance of some amounts but other matters are the store, and by the assistance of some amounts but other matters are the store. Parliament; if not, they surely have learned as much the timely discovery of the fire by the hoy prevented a justice from the Bible, as to teach them abhorrence of larger amount of property being destroyed, not only in the principle of compelling a man to pay for propagations we observed the lamaica Act above mentioned, but we be added to the lamaica and the store, but also in the adjoining ones. -N. Y. Gazette.

Extraordinary Madness.—There is at present a man

which appears to be, first, for the preservation of His territory. To be sure, Jamaica is a land of slaves and man offer a remarkable example of delirium manifestly

it is designed for the extension of the Redeemer's indiguant at the Jamaica proceeding. If Presbyterian-kingdom. Without the united efforts of christians, lism cannot hold its own against Methodists and Baptists and their distinct character from the rest of the world, without the aid of injustice, in the name of truth let it what would become of the ordinances and institutions go down, and let us rather resign the field with honor, of religion? They would long since have become obso- than seek aid from such unholy allies as iniquitous Acts of Bone set and three parts of the Brake: to be drank as of religion? They would long since have become obsoof Parliament. Nothing that its opponents could urge warm as possible, and as often as the stomach will admit.

lete, and known only in history. And without the would go half so far to convince us that in adhering to Place the patient's feet in a warm bath of the May weed organization of churches, and religious societies, the Presbyterian form of worship we had been follows and Arse smart, with the head covered with a blanket so what could be done in the work of missions? Thirdly, ing errors, as to see its Ministers, in those enlightened it is designed for the mutual benefit and edification of times, flying for support to the aid of slave holding law its members—"That they may be built up an habitathus throwing themselves into the same ship with slave tion of God through the spirit"-and "Grow up in owners—thus making common cause with those who him their living Head in all things." In other words think it no crime to enslave and kill human beings bethat they may assist each other to work out their sal cause they chance to be of a different colour—then, indeed, it is our hope that they may sink altogether. If we were ten times stronger than we are in our creed, we would still be ten times more strong in the belief that the Establishment of Religion, by human law, is in order to answer the end designed, must be well or, an abomination to Religion and that the form of Religanized, under a faithful and active ministry, and a gion which is established at the barter of principle upon prudent, firm, strict and consistant discipline. And so important a question as slavery, is disgraced and inthat it is the duty of every person, who hopes for sal- jured unless its adherents generally disclaim all sympathy or agreement with those who have been partakers

We would not have taken the trouble thus to express ourselves upon so plain a matter, were it not for some receeding with regard to the Church of Scotland in the Canadas. There is an active, tulented, bigotted, and dishonest class of men in Scotland, who annually send in misrepresentations to Government on the subsupport for the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, toms of the Aborigines of North America; and we to the exclusion of Methodists and Baptists, and other testify submission to the Divine will; and while they ly foster dissatisfaction, and ultimately disaffection.

General Intelligence.

INCIDENT AT MAGARA FALLS.

Mr. Editor,-I had just arrived at the Falls of Niagara. on Monday of last week, when a canal boat was discove red to be floating down in the centre of the river, proba bly two miles above the cataract. It was soon dis that there were persons on board who gave evidence of distress and alarm. The facts, as obtained by the writer from two of the persons on board, were very nearly as

The heat belonged to the Welland Canal, and received freight from the Canada shore, two or three miles shove the falls, and was towed up by a horse on the shore. The master of the boat, Capt, Coon, was sick on board, and entirely unable to take any charge of her. The management was entrusted to another man, a boy about seventeer years old, and a young woman of the same age. From ome deficiency in attaching the tow rope to the horse it rave way, when the boat was about three codes above the cy soon discovered that they were not only float ing fast from the shore, but rapidly downwards. They could not reach bottom with their setting poles, and had io means of making a successful effort to reach the shore. Consternation seized the crew, as they saw on the one hand the American shore, at the distance of two miles, only efficient hand in the management of the boat, concluded to make one exertion to save himself-plunged overboard, and swam for the Canada shore, one mile CHOLERA.—We have the pleasure of saying that overboard, and swam for the Canada shore, one mile dis-tant, taking a diagonal course communication hoping to land this fatal disease has disappeared from among us at above the falls. He was discovered from the shore, and

The whole circumstances as related by the young man, gusting intextication are to be met with daily.—"Shall are nost deeply interesting and affecting, and although too deeply effected when he told the story the rext day, Since the above went to press we have learnt, that to give a connected chain of the event, yet he manifested during the transaction, a presence of mind in creeting sails, closing windows, &c. which would have been cre-

estruction that awaited them below. The boat had a horse on board, which they forced over board during the time of their greatest peril, hoping he would reach the Canada shore; but the poor animal made his grave in the vortex below .- Rochester Observer.

Narrow Escape. On the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. Charles Watkins, of this village, Mr. I. A. Caldwell and Mr. Wm. H. Rice, of Geneva, and three daughters and a son of Jeremiah Opdyke, Esq. of Fayette, made a short excursion on Seneca Lake. They proceeded about a mile from the shore, and had returned about half that distance, when the boat sprung aleak, and commenced filling very rapidly. In a very short time it filled, sunk a few feet, and then turned over. Its inmates succeeded in getting hold of the bottom. In this perilous situation, Mr. Watkins left the boat, in an attempt to swim to shore, near y half a mile distant, in order to procure assistance. He succeeded in reaching it, very much exhausted, and was shortly followed by Mr. Caldwell. Mr. W. immediately proceeded in search of assistance, and was fortunate to find two men and a boot, whom he dispatched for his companions. They succeeded in rescuing all of them, after they had been in the water for an hour and a half. clinging to the bottom of the boat, and so dark that they could see but a short distance. One of the young ladies was in a very exhausted state, and could not have held out much longer. We can hardly imagine a more appul-ling situation than one of this nature, epecially when the frailty of the hold, and the uncertainty of relicf are considered. - Waterloo Observer.

Arson .-- The dry goods store of Mr. Johnson, No. 5 Maiden-lane was broken into on Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, and set on fire in different places. Goods to a considerable amount were burnt and much injured. Fortunately a small boy, one of Mr. J's, clerks while passing a year; and we intended to accompany the extract with some remarks, but other matters prevented. We do not think it necessary to say much now. Most of our which were found broken open. It is supposed the store the idea of upholding the christian system by act of but the amount of goods stolen-cannot be ascertained.

who believes himself dead ever since the battle of Austor-litz, where he received a serious wound. His delirium studiously avoided noticing it, feeling that it was dis-graceful to the age in which we live, and remembering that we had often expressed a strong opinion that few forners of the earth were dark enough to begin the corners of the earth were dark enough to begin the strong opinion that few of the earth were dark enough to begin the bert is, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austor-tis, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austor-tis, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austor-tis, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austor-tis, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austor-tis. corners of the earth were dark enough to begin the system, at this day, of keeping up Religion by taxes. But finding that the disgraceful law has gone the rounds of the papers, and almost without comment, we think it a duty to mention it in terms of reprobation. Our tremarks, we know, can have no effect in Jamaica, for they will not reach thither; but they may help to warn that against letting a similar principle enter within our with pins, without his being aware of it. Does not this heard it is to be called "The Kingston."—Herald.

Medical and Surgical Journal.

Indian Cure for Cholera .- The success with which the Indian's cometimes treat diseases which baffle the science and skill of medical men, entitles the following to consideration. It is said to have been communicated by the Senecus to the Tuscaroras in the United States, and from them to their brothren on the Grand River, in this province. We are credibly informed that it has effected ten cures among the latter tribe.

Make a tea of green Brake and Boneset-say one part as to direct the steam to the breast of the patient.

Never too early nor never too late .- We have this week recorded in our columns the marriages of two individuals of one family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century remote from each other. The first was on Monday evening last. A young gentleman between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was married to a young lady after a courtship of hee years—the first un. pressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening; it was the Grand father of the young gentleman mentioned above. He is seventy-four years of age .- Commercial Advertiser.

Destructive Fire in New York -- Between 7 and eight clock, on the morning of the 13th instant, a fire be out in the bakery of J. H. Fredericks, in the rear of No. 66 Vandam street, which burned with such great fury, hat in about one hour, twenty buildings were reduced to a heap of rains .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of York, held at St. John's Church, Yonge-Street, Sept.

1. That in the sickness now prevailing, this meeting humbly acknowledges the hand, of Almighty God, and express becoming gratitude for their own exemption from suffering, are desirous, under God, to do their part

for the alleviation of the surrounding distress.

2. That this meeting has for its object the relief of the Widows and Orphans of this Township, and now forms itself into an association for that purpose, to be called "The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Township of York."

3. That general meetings of the Society be held once

4. That a subscription be now entered into by the ersons present, and a Committee appointed to collect additional subscriptions from house to house.

5. That a Committee of management be also formed with power to add to their number, and any three of whom shall form a quorum) to take an account of the Widows and Orphans with the extent of their wants: and as they are best relieved by distribution for service into different families, all persons disposed so to receive them, are invited to apply to this Committee, who shall be competent, further, to administer the funds of the Society, submitting a statement of their proceed ngs and disbursements at the general meetings.

6. That the Rev. Mr. Matthews A. M., of York, be requested to preach a Sermon in aid of the funds of the Society in St. John's Church, Yonge-street, on Sunday morning the 16th instant.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

At the examination, agreeably to public notice the Beach Infant School, under the superintendance of Miss Marguret Kent, on Sunday last, the children were 24 in number, from 3 to 6 years of age, . The examination was highly entertaining throughout, and some parts amusing; the children exhibited extraordinary proficiency for their age, and the short time they had been at school Miss Kent appears to possess a very happy talent for teaching. Please to insert this in behalf of the Infant

Saltfleet Beach, June, 1832.

Murder.- David Beasley, Esquire, Coroner, was cal led one day last week to hold an Inquest in the township this fatal disease has disappeared from among us at above the falls. He was discovered from the shore, and present.—We have not heard of any cases these five at the great risk of the discoverer, was taken from the air days past, and the accounts from most parts of the Content, as far as they have reached us, continue favor- one more effort, which they did by raising a sail, hoping Cholera, leaving him with a family of five children, all able. Yet we know not how soon it may make its rethat the almost imperceptible breeze might float them so of them young. About four 'days previous to the time youngest?' You are compelled to answer, Yes. Put appearance, as it has done in some places, and particularly at Kingston, where we are sorry to learn several deaths have occurred by it since Thursday last.

They do not then young. About four 'days previous to the time youngest? You are compelled to answer, Yes. Put when Mr. Beasly arrived at Wilmot, the futher of these that down, therefore, as settled; and when you ask children requested four of them to go into the woods after to the stove pipe, to which they attached blankets for the cow, and proposed staying at home himself to take be rexactly what the alternative is.—Boston Recorder. American dealers, where they relinquish the trade, Let us watch and be sober." We earnestly desire that they were taken from the boat by six men, who wen that this visitation of God may have its designed effect upon us as a people, in checking the intemperance, and host passed on the American side of Goat Island and lodg. he refused, and drove them away from the house. They did not, however, go after the cow, but went to the house of a neighbour, where they remained a considerable time and then returned. When they got back, the child was missing, which fact they communicated to the neighbours, who commenced a diligent search, and after a lapse of almost (we believe) two days, found the body in state of putrifaction, amongst some logs under a bridge. ditable to riper years, and no doubt saved them from the In consequence of the situation in which the body was found, it was impossible for the doctors who were called on the inquest, to detect marks of violence; the Jury, however, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder" against the father, who is now lodged in the Jail of this Town, to of God, was very great; especially to the ministers of the

From the Hamilton Free Press. Sir—A few days since I was called upon to hold an nguest on the body of a person drowned in the River Thames, a few miles above the residence of Duncan McGregor, Esq. on the 19th of July last. It appeared the man had attempted to bathe himself in the river, and accidentally was drowned; his clothes were found on the shore, which first led to the supposition that some one was in the water; search was made, and the body found, without any marks of violence, and was supposed to nave been accidentally drowned. His name at the time of the inquest I was not able to ascertain, but have since found it to be JAMES CARR, and appears to have been n search of land in the Western District. His clothes and two trunks are now in my possession. It is thought he was a native of Yorkshire, England, and appears from some notes in his pocket book he lately has passed through Novascotia, and some parts of the United States.

By Editors of this and the Lower Province, and the Eastern part of the United States, will probably confer a Him afflicted in all her afflictions, when she forgot all he avor on the friends of the unfortunate by noticing GEO. P. KERBY.
Coroner for the Western District of U. C. the above....

August 10, 1832.

-We regret that our Town should on community. Several individuals received personal injury, and the house of Mr. Turner, Innkeeper, had a considerable portion of the glass in the lower windows broken by stones thrown into them -Brockville Rec.

The Court of King's Bench is still sitting. In criminal matters, few convictions have taken place, and those confined to the minor descriptions of crime. Being confined in the Grand Jury we are indebted to the kind attention of our friends for reports, of some of the most important cases. Two of those on which acquittals were ad, we give in the present sheet. The case Mr. Pool, from his standing in society and the most unjustifiable outrage committed on his person by the promient witnesses in the case, was calculated to excite particular interest .- Brock. Rec.

Information Wanted .- Robert Laird left Quobes in the summer of 1931, and, as was supposed, went to Upper Canada, near Chipeway. He left his daughter Mary Ann Laird in Quebec with her aunt. She has not heard from her father since. She now resides in Westport, Essex County, N. Y. If any person knows any thing of the said Mr. Laird in Canada, or the United States, they will confer a great favor on his daughter if they will write to Charles II. Hatch, in Westport, N.Y., who is the postof age. Mr. Luird was an Irishman, and about fifty years of age. II. C.

Temperance. (From the Canadian Courant-

To those, who, though they are themselves temperate, and even abstinent as far as ardent spirits are concerned, yet do not give their countenance and support to Temperance Societies.

RESPECTED FRIENDS.—That you are acting conscientiously cannot for a moment be doubted, and therefore, one is encouraged to hope, that even the humblest attempt to invite your further consideration of the subject, will not be contemped.—If you are in the right, you will be confirmed in your opinion, and may set others in the right; if, on the other hand, you are

they (but also with the best intentions) were really weakening the hands and thwarting the efforts of Temperance Societies, by objections founded on mistaken views of the principle of these associations. At all events, as both must be anxious to do something more effectual than has yet be en done to diminish the cryng evils caused by the abuse of ardent spirits, (and it s capable of proof that any but a medical use is in reality an abuse of them) the discussion might result (under the Providence of Him who overruleth all things for His own glory, in promoting the good of our own fellow immortals. Will you then, respected reader, who are not a member of a Temperance Society, tive a good reason why you are no!, and what, if any thing, you are doing to diminish drunkeness, the characteres tic evil of the present day; and one may hope that some other, and I hope one more able and experienced than he who now addresses you, may give some prevailing reasons why he is

A MEMBER OF A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Examine each Question by Itself .- A clergyman Dundee has lately published an address to the spirit lealers in Scotland, in which he shows their business to be exceedingly injurious to man, highly distinuoura-ble to God and extremely detrimental to themselves. After going through with the discussion of these points, he comes to the question so often urged :- " How shall I support myself and family, if I relinquish this business !" A proper question, he says, but not to be taken up till previous ones shall have been settled. The considerations should not be mingled together. Is the selling of spirits against God, against man, against yourself? You are compelled to answer. Yes. Put can readily turn their hand to some other employment. In Scotland the thing is comparatively difficult. But if those of Scotland are without excuse, how is it here ?

Obituary. (For the Guardiana)

Mr. Eprox :-- The subject of the following Memoir Mary, the eldest daughter of Bartholomew, and Eliza beth Bull of, York Township she departed this life the 4th inst, in the 17th year of age. From her infancy she was remarkable for her devotedners to truth. In her dispo. sition cheerful, but not light, solid, but not sad; her love extended to all. Her attachment to the cause and people the lather, who is now longed in the lath of this flown, to a Gospol; to supply and render them every service in her Press.

Dower was her delight. She was a dutiful child, loving sister, and affectionate friend. At a comp meeting on Vonge Street, three years ago last June, it pleased the Lord to give her the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins. She soon joined the Methodist Society, of which she continued a bright member until God took her to the society above. In January last she was seized with a heavy cold, which settled on her lungs, and baffled the skill of her Phisians and terminated in consumption Bu

On its first attack she had a firm conviction it was unto death and although in the bloom of life, with fair prospects before her, she was perfectly resigned. She was frequently visited by the people of God during her illness, several of them were much comforted in her experience : she was not forgotten by the enemy of souls who tried to disturb her mind with doubts at times, but God stood by her. She did not experience a perfect fulness of love, and victory until two weeks previous to her death, when her body was in pain she looked to her Redeemer and saw distress, and her soul was filled with the "fulness of God." After this " no cloud did arise to darken her skies, or hide for a moment her Lord from her eyes."

The Lord dooth all things well, to him be the glory.

A Coroners inquest was held at the house of Aaron Dougall, in this town, on the 4th inst. by Simeon Washburn, Eaq. on the body of Alexander Sallans, who hung himself during a fit of insanity, caused no doubt, according to the evidence, by his former interpherate habits, another awful warning to those who indulge themselves in the use of spirituous liquors.—Hällowell, Sept. 11.

Horrible.—St. John, (N. B.) Aug. 25.—The brig Hemoly of Agree, 63 days from Belfast arrived at quarantine of Monday. The report of the health office states, that she had 169 passengers when she salled, I7 of whom, according to the captain's account, died of want during the passage, and one of small pox. "Nothing can exceed the misery of these people—not only their own stock of prisons, but that the vessel is completely exhausted, and the major part of them, whon they arrived, had not tasted a monthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth, and present a sad spectacle."

We understand that C. A. Hagerman, Esq. Solicitor. General of this Province, has been appointed Agent of the Clury of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and that he will proceed to England to advocate their claims immediately after the prorogation of the online of the filth of the captain's that the was to good to be unkind, thought proceed to England to advocate their claims immediately after the prorogation of the onesuing session of Patliament.—Herald.

We are informed that the keel of a new Stemmer is laid at Mississupua Point, to Navigate the Ridsau Canal. Its length is 109 feet and about 20 feet beam; and we have heard it is to be called "The Kingston."—Herald.

ing." On her asking him, "Are you afterly to die," he said, "No, death has lost his sting." After which he camby welled his removal, On seeing one of silvers weep, he said affectingly, "Bont cry I am going to heaven." A little after he joined sister, Taylor in singing those heaven." beautiful verses of the hymn,
"Jesus the name that charms our fears,

"Jesus the name that charms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease,
"Its music in the sinner's ears,
"The life and health and peace."
his lampy spirit, without a sigh or groun, took; its happy flight
Paradise of God, leaving his relatives to mourn, but not se those
those heliciting the leas is this infinite ground and attacking the the Grace of God again to meet him in giory. I have to put in what of all redeeming love, and shout Victory through the all attoning blood of the Lamb, who hath loved us even unto death and given himself for us, and pleads for us in Beaven, to make us kings and priests unto God. May they follow him as he followed Christ. May they have their robes also washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.

MARRIED,

At Matilda, on the 6th inst, by the [Rev. Joseph Saw yer, Mr. Nicholes N. Brouse to Miss Catherine Carman, second daughter of Capt. Michael Carman.
On the 31st May, by the Rev. James Norris, Giles Dingman, to Anna Marvin.

On the 2nd August, in the township of Reach, hytho ame, James Williams, to Eliza Dayton. At the same time and in the same place, Philander Hurd, to Polly Williams.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. E. A. Warren, Dr. Abraham Kelley, to Miss Pamelia Griffin, daughter of Mr. Edward Griffin, all of Gainsborough.
On the 11th inst. by the same, Mr. Daniel Althouse, to

Miss Eliza C. Mertitt, eldost daughter of Mr. Daniel Merritt, all of Grimsby.
On the 12th inst. by the same, Mr. David Merritt, to-

DIED.

Miss Lena Dockstador, both of Caistor.

At the Grove Ina, Nelson, on Tuesday the 11th Sept. inst., of a Billous fever, Mr. Thomas Ward, a native of the town of Slingsby, near Matton, Yorkshire, England, (and son of Mr. Christopher Ward). He was a young man of very industrious and tomperate habits, and is regretted by all who were acquainted with him.

It is particularly requested, that the different Editors throughout the Upper and Lower Province, and city of New-York and Philadelphia, will insert the above obtituary, as he had no relations in this country near akin—and baving left a small property it may become known to his Pather or Brother, that they may come and recover the same.—Should his father or his brother come to America, they will please refer to W. J. Sumner, Nelson, U. C.

P. S. The New York papers will please request their exchange papers in England to insert this, and forward a copy to Mr. Christopher Ward, Slingsby, near Makon, Yorkshire, England.

In Whitby, of Astatic Cholera, on the 30th ukimo, Deacon John

set others in the right; if, on the other hand, you are induced to join the rapks of those, whose benevolent exertions are crowned with such brilliant success, the good now doing will be incalculably increased.

That the abuse of ardent spirits is the immediate cause of misery, to a vast majority, is evident.—What has already been done seems to demonstrate that in proportion to the increase of Temperance Societies, will be the diminution of this misery.

Since many are kept back by the example of influential persons, who, on principle, refuse their co-operation, a temperate and kind discussion of the subject may be expected to result in good, either by convincing one party that they (albeit with the best intentions) were "doing evil that good might come;" on the other that they (but also with the best intentions) were really welfare of the Church, which he uniformly mitended to in the proper season. He was a possevering man in every thing he put his hand to be two men in our country have been more generally useful, or more prespectors in their undertakings. Our much respected brother was in a sey circumstances, and his house was a home for the weary pluring, Ministers of all denominations were made a leame at his hospitable board—he was no bigot, but well established in the faith which he professed. His house was a house of prayer—the poor were not sent empty away from his door—he assisted the widow and fathoriess in their distresses—he was always ready to lend a helping hand to benevolent limitations. In short he maintained the form, and we trust felt the power of true Religiou. The deceased has left a disconsolate widow, six children, the Church containing not fur from 100 members, and a large circle of friends to mourn their less.

William Marst.

In Darlington on the 24th August, Mr. W. Youall, a native of Ireland,

aged 60 years. Mr. Youali was one of those highly favoured individuels in whose character the must praise worthy qualities were united,
lis lost days exhibited the pleasing proof of that change of heart having passed upon him, which was necessary to qualify him for the enjoyment of heaven. He has left a bereaved widow, six children and
a large number of friends to morn and sensibly to feel his departure
from them,—their loss is his eternal gain.

In Thorold August 20th, of cholers, Mrs. Nancy Ann, wife of Mr.
Peter Upper, after an illness of about 12 hours, in the 21st year of her
age. Her afternal rimsess of about 12 hours, in the 21st year of her
termain longer in a world, which from the previously declining state to
the health, could afford hut few enjoymens, knowing that to depart
and he with Christ would be far better. She has left an affectionate
hushand and five children with a large circle of friends to mourn,
though not without hope, her sudden and unexpected departure.

A. C. S.

MARKETS.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1832.

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MONTREAL, AUG. 31, 1832.

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MARDWARD, WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS OF UPPER CANADA, that he s importing a large and general Stock of HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS.

which will be to hand early in October, and for sale to Wholesale Purchasers on as favorable terms as they can be supplied from Montreal.

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

14816

York, U. C. September 1, 1832.

O PRINTERS .- An excellent opportunity. The subscriber being desirous, after the close of the present year, to engage in other avocations, offers for sale the establishment of the Grenville Gazette. He does not make this offer for lack of patronage, for he is convinced there is not a better or more lucrative open-ing, in Upper Canada, for a Printing establishment, than Prescutt. His motives for relinquishing printing are best known to himself.—Any person, wishing to purchase, can know the conditions, or other necessary information, by addressing a line, post paid, to Sternes Miles, Prescut, Upper Canada.

Editors, with whom we exchange, will much oblige by inserting this one or two wooks in their respective jour-nals.

Prescott, September 3, 1832.

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, 8 or 10 days ago. A SMALL RED COW, marked J. B. in the horn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

York Township, Sant. 18, 1832.

Poetry.

The following article has soul -accompanied by touch ing tenderness. We know not the author.

THE MISSIONARY.

My soul is not at rest. There comes a strange And secret whisper to my spirit, like
A dream of night, that tells me I am on A dream of night, that tells me I am on Enchanted ground. Why live I hero? The vows Of God are on me, and I may not stop To play with carthly shadows, or pluck earthly flowers, Till I my work have done, and rendered up Account. The voice of my departed Lord, "Go teach all nations," from the eastern world Comes on the night air, and awakes my ear.

And I will go! I may not longer doubt
To give up friends, and home, and idol hopes,
And every tender tie that binds my heart
To thee, my country. Why should I regard
Earth's little store of borrowed sweets? I sure Have had a enough of bitter in my cup To shew that never was it His design
Who placed me here, that I should live at ease
Or drink at pleasure's fountain. Henceforth, then, It matters not, if storm or sunshine be My earthly lot-bitter or sweet my cup; I only pray, God fit me for the work, God make me holy, and my spirit nerve For the stern hour of strife. Let me but know There is an arm unseen that holds me up, An eye that kindly watches all my path Till I my weary pilgrimage have done.—
Let me but know I have a friend that waits To welcome me to glory, and I joy
To tread the dark and death fraught wilderness.

And when I come to stretch me for the last, In unattended agony, beneath
'The cocoa's shade, or lift my dying eyes.
From Afric's burning sand, it will be sweet
That I have toiled for other worlds than this. I know I shall feel happier than to die On softer bed. And it I should reach heaven, If one that hath so deeply, darkly sinned, If one whom ruin and revolt have held With such a fearful grasp, if one for whom Satan hath struggled, as he hath for me, Should ever reach that blessed shore. O how This heart will flame with gratitude and love ; And through the ages of eternal years
Thus saved, my spirit never shall repent
That toil and suffering once were mine below.

(From the (Pa.) Temperance Advocate.) "THERE'S DEATH IN THE POT"-2 Kings, 4, 49.

HARK! bark! the alarum has sped, Dire pestilence stalks in the breeze

Its pathway is strowed o'er with millions of dead-It heeds neither mountains nor seas: The Cosack and Turk to the ground it has brought, To the Jew and the GERTILE "there's douth in the pot

From Asia's dark moraes it springs, Upraised by the mandate of Heaven: In vain to arrest it are edicts of Kings, The command to "destroy" has been giv'n.
Its victims are marked. To the vile, to the sot, Then haste with the tidings, "there's death in the pot-Full oft have they sung of the bowl,

As a soothing oblivion to sorrow! Full oft have they sung that the soul A feast from the wine-cup may borrow!
'Tis the voice of a syren—'tis false—heed it not!
She sings to destroy thee—"there's death in the pot."

wann's assault decad Tyeant Lion long Thy reign has prevailed o'er the earth;
Thy vassats, the children of song,
Have owned thee the souce of their mirth.
Thy throne now is falling—the song is forgot—
Thy worshippers tremble—"there's death in the pot."

Who now tarries long at the wine-Who looks on the cup when 'tis red— To pay may be found at thy shrine:

To-MORROW, may lie with the dead.

Tis decreed—though the victim of Rum heeds it not.

Now DIE or REFORM!—"there's death in the pot."

West-Chester, July 21, 1832.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

introduce—or aid in introducing—the system of has been hitherto usefully applied, whilst it is admitted by Infant instruction, into this Province: for which all, that a respectably conducted Paper is necessary in this all, that a respectably conducted Paper is necessary in this purpose I correspond with a highly respectable and willing at any sacrifice to promote the public wealclergyman in the city of Philadelphia, who has to give a proper tone to the public mind-to develope the done much towards improving this system. The result of the information thus obtained, you will ests, and to spread amongst all the people that moral, scientific and political knowledge, which purifies and eleplease lay before your readers.

sickness in York, many Orphans are left unprovid. place—at the head of whom is the benevolent Lady Colborne—are making laudable provision for their maintainance and education. This sys. I nor to consure that portion of it which is generally said to tem of instruction might propably be advantage-ously introduced among these children—if not already adopted.

The following are some of the principles of the human constitution, to which they should have especial reference. 1. Man must be regarded as a Moral, Intellectual and Physical being. 2. Each of these constituents of his nature should receive its due degree of exercise. 3. The mental facul: ty consists of different constituent principles, as Memory, Imagination, Judgment, Reason, &c.

1. That these faculties ought to be developed by tagrity, and critical taste shall be employed in its Miscelappropriate exercises, and means adapted to each. 5. That we should avail ourselves of the principle of Curiosity, Imitation and Habit, which are so important in the formation of character. 6. First Impressions, too, is a matter of vast importance; as upon these depend the definiteness and accuracy of ideas and language. -The first faculty to be addressed is the Sensitive;

and that by means of sensible objects. Here the foundation is to be laid, on which the superstructure of discrimination, judgment and reason, is to be reared. The quality and degree of these, will depend upon the cultivation of the good affections of the heart, and the accuracy of the first impressions.

But, in order that these principles may be reduced to immediate use and practice I add the following directions:-

1. An apartment properly fitted up. 2. Appa ratus. 3. Above all a qualified instructress (or Instructor) and assistant to manage the whole with

First. The APARTMENT-It should be one sufficiently large to admit of a smaller room being partitioned off, as a Class room; or a building with two adjoining rooms. In the larger, a Gallery must be erected; that is, parallel seats—the first or lowest one, about six inches from the floor the others rising by the same gradation, until gaintt purchasing said Lot of Land, as he only is the legal applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And the highest one reaches the wall. Little spaces proprietor, which any one can ascertain by referring to to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly may be made on each of these, large enough for the Register Office in Belleville.

| Comparison of the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And the highest one reaches the wall. Little spaces proprietor, which any one can ascertain by referring to to prevent disappointment he requests the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And the highest one reaches the wall. Little spaces proprietor, which any one can ascertain by referring to to prevent disappointment he receiving any more than the highest one reaches the wall. -the others rising by the same gradation, until may be made on each of these, large enough for a child to sit conveniently, by means of little blocks. If each seathas a back, it will be all the better.

Perhaps the following rough sketch may serve give you my idea on the subject of this Gallery or the Parallel seats.

The Gallery must be divided by a little aisle

three or four feet wide, the girls arranged on one side, the boys on the other. Second. APPARATUS-This should consist of

sensible objects, drawn from the three kingdoms of Nature, in the form of Drawings, &c. These things may be obtained by addressing J. Holbrook, Boston, Mass.

Third. A suitable person to SUPERINTEND the School, will be indispensible. - My Reverend correspondent states, that they are about commencing a Model School in the city of Philadelphia, with a view of training up and qualifying Females to take charge of these interesting establishments. That such Schools as these may be established and patronised in every town and village in this Province, and be blessed by the Father of the Orphans, is the sincere wish, of

Yours, &c. H. W. PETERSON.

Markham, U. C. Aug. 7, 1832.

A gentleman informed us this morning, that his cellar had been over run with rats until within the last two weeks, during which time he has not seen nor heard of one-about his premises. - He attributes the circumstance to the use of chloride of lime, which he has used freely to purify and disinfect his drains, through which probably, most of the rats found their way into the house.

We had scarcely written the above when unfolding the Connecticut Mirror, we found the following paragraph:

A friend from West Hartford, informs us, that drove of nearly two thousand rats were discovered very early one morning last week, on their way from this city. 'They had been driven away, doubtless, by chloride of lime, the smell of which these long tailed individuals seem particularly to abominate. The gardens and roads about the city were "tracked up," with these four legged pelestrians, which have fled from before the face of the cholera preventive. Similar facts are recorded in a Providence, Rhode Island, paper. "Rats and mice and such small deer," have vacated barns, cellars, stables, and houses, where chloride of lime has been sprinkled .-- Transcript.

ROSPECTUS of a New Weekly Paper to be Published in this Town, which shall be conducted on principles of the most extensive liberality, and have for its object the well-being of all classes of the community without regard to sect or party. It shall be devoted to the interests of our Provincial Constitution; and is intended to disseminate the earliest domestic & foreign intelligence, together with the most correct principles of political economy, and to comment, as far as our local efformatan ces will permit, the union that now happily exists between these Provinces and the Mother Country. It shall hold inviolate the secrecy of private life, but at the same time, it shall pronounce judgment on public men and public measures with the strictest impartiality. In short it shall diffuse the most useful knowledge at the lowest possible expense. Conducted on these principles it shall look with confidence for patronage to a discriminating public. It shall be called

"THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT," And shall have for its Motto;

" NULLIUS ADDICTUS JURARE IN VEREA MAGISTRL" From which the Proprietor promises never to sworve

It may be reasonably enquired, in what consists the necossity of adding to the number of the various periodicals INFANT SCHOOLS.

Air. Editor,—Soon after my last arrival in this rovince, I had in contemplation, if possible, to the following the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community, how far that talent thinking portion of the community. flourishing Capital-a Paper uninfluenced by prejudice vast resources of this great appendage of the British Empire-to advance its Agricultural and Commercial interplease lay before your readers.

- I am informed that, by reason of the present freedom which is equally removed from the frowns of sickness in York, many Orphans are left unprovid-d for; and that the charitable inhabitants of that RESPONDENT," to enter into the views of those individuals who question the utility of the public Press of this Province, and still less to join with them in pronouncing judgment on its subserviency, licentiousness or inactivity indulge in the grossest personalities and which is believed to be venial and corrupt. This is not his object. He of fers his services to the public solely with a view to strengthen the public mind and to free it from the obloquy consequent upon ignorance and oppression, as well as turbulence and disaffection. He comes before his fellow citizens with clean hands, free and independent, and he solicits their patronage on the sule ground of steadily preserving the same character.

The Proprietor has been urged to this undertaking a well by his own conviction of its utility, as by the repeataneous and Editorial departments; and it shall in ever espect be rendered worthy of the support of our rapidly increasing and intelligent community

The pecuniary expenditure in the outfit of an establish ment such as the "Correspondent" is contemplated to be must necessarily be considerable, yet he will not attemp to solicit a single subscriber .-- He has always venerated free Press, as the best blessing of a free people, and he shall always endeavor to maintain its dignity and freedom to the utmost extent of his ability. The "Correspondent" then must stand or fall on its own merits.

It shall contain 28 columns, printed in the best style on a large Imperial Sheet, and shall be published every Saturday, in time (if possible) for that day's Mail.

TERMS:—Four Dollars per annum, payable in ad

rance,--and rates of advertisoments, the same as usual in this town. It is expected that the first number shall be is sued early in the month of November next.

JAMES KING,

York, 20th Augst. 1932.

Proprietor. GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

BY ROBERT HAWKE,

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. N. R.—Every description of Clothing made to Order, and constantly kept on Hand, being of the best Materials, and in the Neatest Style which can be Warranted. 146.tf.

CAUTION.

HE Subscriber having information that a cer No. 28, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Syd. ney, Midland District, -hereby cautions all persons

Any person known to trooper of the law. prosecuted with the of most rigour of the law.

DANIEL OSTRUM. August 5th, 1832,

VALUABLE SALE OF DRY GOODS BY THE PACKAGE OR LOT.

T the office of the Subscribers, on Monday, A T the office of the Subscribers, on the 17th September next, at one o'clock, will be sold without reserve.

8 Bales grey domestic Cottons,
4 "Bleached shirtings,
10 "Scotch sheetings, sackings & osnaburghs,
4 Cases extra superfine West of England Cloths,
2 do. do. do. Cassine Bales Yorkshire superfine and other Cloths,

Grey kerseys (etoffe du pays). Military cloths,

Flushings, Petershams,

Red and white flannels,

Blankets, Striped cottons, Blue checks,

Derry. Merino's and Bombazettes. 10 Cases fancy Calicoes,

Bales navy blue do. Case black Bombazeens,

Cases Tartan Bombazettes

1 Bale Scotch caps, 5 Cases Union linens, 1 Bale bed tick,

Bales Barragon and Fustians, 5 Cases cotton handkerchiefs and shawls.

Colored cambries and jaconets,

Thibet shawls, Fancy checked and striped ginghams, White cambries,

Book muslins, Check do.

Jaconets and mull do. Bobbinetts, laces, veils and collars, Gros de Naples, ribbons and crape handkerchiefs

1 Trunk silk Bandannas, 1 Case black crape, " Umbrellas,

300 Dozens cotton and worsted hose, gloves and braces Bales 10.4 rugs, White counterpanes,

Cases cotton spools, Bale grey sewing cotton, Trusses threads, assorted colors and numbers,

10 Cases men's plate hats, Ladies' beaver bonnets,

" Cloth Caps, 1 " Pins, 3 Bales Salmon twine,

I Trunk hair and side combs, 2 Casks buttons.

2 Cases writing paper, 1 Bale wrapping do., and a variety of other goods.

A very liberal credit will be given to purchasers to rlain extent.

Sale to continue every day until the whole is sold. A. & J. CUVILLIER, A. & B. Montreal, August 25, 1832.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN YORK, U. C. LARGE assortment of Light and Drab

Ground 7.8 and 9.8 Fancy Prints, Fancy and Spotted Navy and two Blue do. 30 a 40 inch Bleached Cottons, 26 a 72 " Grey Cottons, stout, fabreis, stout aprons and Two Blue Checks and Glascow Stripes.

Shirting stripes and fancy printed Shirtings Moleskin, Corderoys, Drills and Nankeens. Black and coloured silk and cotton Velvets Gros de Naples, Sateens, Persians, and silk Serges, Fancy Bandanas, Sarsenets and Barcelonas.

Black and Greek Crapes.
Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes and crape de Lyons.
Summer and winter Vestings.
Black and coloured twists sewing silk. 7.8 Sarsenets, and 6.4 white and colored Jaconet linings

3.4 and 6.4 cotton Tickings. Camblets, Murcens, Shalloons and Lastings. Bannockburn Tartans Plaid Bombazetts Black and Coloured Boinbazettes, and Merinoes, single &

double width. Dutch Shirtings and stout Dervies. Linen and printed Table Cloths. Diaper Huckabuck and Cloutings. Osnaburgs and Arbroath Sheetings

42 inch Twilled Sucking, Brown and black Hollands, and grey and bleached Ducks Brown and bleached Canyas and Dowlas.

9.8 and 4.4 Fine and Medium Irish Linens and Lawns.

Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols. Linen and printed cotton Shirts. Shawls, Cravats, Hosiory Gloves, and small wares, Assorted West of England Cloths and Cussimeres. Sattinets, Kerseys, Cassinets. Padding, Frieze, Cratings, and Baize.

Assorted white and colored Flannels. Flushings and Canadian Cloths. Red and white London Sorges Common, fine and superfine Kidderminister Carpetings and Hearth Rugs. Seine and shop Twine and Threads.

Foolscap and Post Paper, playing Cards. Superior Spanish Indigo. Assorted crates of Glass and Crockery derricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F. FF, FFF, and T. P.

Cannister, Shott's Casungs, say Potash Kettles and Coolers, assorted Bellied Pots and Dutch Ovens, double and single Stoves cast Boxes and Sad Irons.

and in the course of a few days, will be received 0 lihds.

2 Butts Sherry. 8 Pipes Sicilian White Wine. 10 Hhds. Port Wine. " Superior do.

20 Dozen bottled Sherry. Together with a farther assortment of London Fance Goods, Muffs, Pellerines and Fur Caps, Lustring, Rel and Bonnet Ribbons, and Winter Hosiery

W. GUILD, JR. & Co. York, 4th August, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED.

BORIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and for Sale by WILLIAM WARE,

York, 11th August, 1832. MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled

assortment of articles in FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im-

ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions; enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by

Opposite the market place. York. June 1832.

any similar establishment.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832. ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves HE Subscriber having information that a certain person has offered for sale the Front half of Lot greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the co. 28, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Syd. structions to decline for the present receiving any more understood that applications received after this date can Any person known to trespass on said Premises will be be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other.

> PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.1f.

NEW WHOLESALE

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven menth's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of

GOODS.

Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now opening at his old stand in King Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommon'v low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al-ready come to hand. 'Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the vay of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. York, 6th June, 1832. 135-tf

GOOD AND CHEAP!! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

HE Subscriber having just commenced busi ness in the above line, in that Store, (lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messrs. Phelan & Laverty) commonly called Che side, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he tainks on examination will be found to cor-respond with the above motto, "Good and Cheap," as it has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remem-

bering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others who parchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afford

ed will be asked, no second price will be made, S. E. TAYLOR. York, 18th June, 1832. N. B. A few pieces Pulmyrines, and Crape de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

new goods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R: ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his nu R: ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his rail and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fiushings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and where carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cook they will be sold wans ally low in ther at whole for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole sule or retail, for ready Money.

1. Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

JUST OPENED, a small supply of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Dunstable Straw Bonnets, very low by S. E. TAYLOR. Bonnets, very low by York 31. July, 1832.

Wholesale and Retail Store: In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on

the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK. ING BARTON takes the liberty has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts; Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Potershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothos; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guornsey Frocks, Hosicry, Mits. Woollen, Doc Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but e will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to suc as may call to purchase.

Nov. 10th; 1831.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

ILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou agement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship: Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazeens, Norwick Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mus. lins, Luce, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles-all which he will sell at extremely low prices at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

PHŒNIX, FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. or London.

HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to -MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

Joshua van Allen, Tailor,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish, ment to that central and commodious Shop No. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. York, July 4, 1831. 97-tf

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a

continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame
Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A
choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass
plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

York Nov 5th 1821 York, Nov. 5th, 1831

RESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS York, 28th Febr. 1832

ENUINESTOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and
IN for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. J. W. BRENT, & Co. Druggists. 199.46

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by
J. W. BRFNT, & Co. 129-tf Druggists.

V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W.

Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street.
Markham, May 13, 1832.

£1000 Wanted.

HE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in security. For description of properly, and other information, refer to this office. April 4th, 1832.

SAMUEL ROGERS, House, Carriage, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.

ESPECTFULLY informs the lunabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business at No. 124 King street, opposite Mr. Dixon's, Saddler, and hopes from his stile of work to be able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage.
York, August, 1832. 143-tf.

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET,

TORE.

HE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be creeted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are unde in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen.

AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Exensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, ooth Wholesale and Retail. 118.tf.

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, 61 the townstatures both Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Wachines of the best quality, YMAN Judson, of the township of Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment.

Orders to be addressed to
LYMAN JUDSON,

Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99.12m

October, 1831. ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are hereby requested to present the same immediately duly authenticated to William S. Morden of the Township of London, one of the Executors, and all persons indebted to the estate to make payment to the same

RALPH MORDEN,) W. S. MORDEN, Executors. JOHN MORDEN, London, May 14th, 1832. .

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory GOOD Workman who can give recommendations as to character, will find constant employment on application to
-E. LESSLIE & SONS.

York, U, C., 7th August, 1832.

DOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institules; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley; Life of Bramwell;—Hymn Books of different sizes; Joephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

HHE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament. English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.— Mrs. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her

friends and the public, that having employed a competent erson, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831.

OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north hulf of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New-castle District, containing by admeasurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under im-provement. The farm is well watered, and on the premises are erected two good substantial frame buildings,—one, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or shop, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had by application to the subscriber, JOHN FLETCHER:

Darlington, July 9th, 1832.

OUSE & Lot for sale on Lot street, a little east of the Lawyer's Hall, a new two story brick House, neatly finished, for which an indisputable title can

Apply to J. R. ARMSTRONG, or to JOHN MILLS on the premises. York, June 5, 1832.

STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Trafalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence business will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas street on one of the best lines in said township. Ap-

JOSEPH BOWES, Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.